

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
Which has upon its charter,
And its motto upon the wall,
Is "Liberty or Death,"—a motto
For the Freedom and the God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Editor.

MONTPELIER, VT.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
OF BRATTLEBORO.

For Lieut. Governor,
LEVI UNDERWOOD,
OF BURLINGTON.

For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RITLAND.

County Nominations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
C. W. WILLARD, For Senators.
DON P. CARPENTER, For County Judges.
SAMPSON KELTON, For County Judges.
TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, Judge of Probate.
H. W. HEATON, State's Attorney.
J. H. ORCUTT, Sheriff.
EREN. W. CORSE, High Bailiff.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.
HON. HENRY STAGG, Senator.
JONATHAN WEST, County Judges.
SILVANO GATES, R. S. PAGE, Esq., Judge of Probate.
DAVID RANDALL, Sheriff.
JOHN L. GLENN, State's Attorney.
A. R. BAILEY, High Bailiff.

ORANGE COUNTY.
HORATIO BRUCK, Senators.
ZENAS L. LAPHAM, County Judges.
E. L. TRACY, Judges.
R. EARNHAM, Jr., State's Attorney.
W. T. GEORGE, Sheriff.
M. M. AVERY, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
P. C. JONES, Randolph District.
ALEXANDER H. GILMORE, Bradford District.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.
A. E. JUDYNE, Senators.
L. N. HALL, SENATOR MONTGOMERY, Judges.
EZRA P. JONES, County Judges.
A. L. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.
GEO. W. CAHOON, State's Attorney.
EMERSON HALL, Sheriff.
CHAS. SUDMAN, Bailiff.

ORANGE COUNTY.
NATHANIEL P. NELSON, For Senator.
E. G. BARRETT, Assistant Judges.
J. D. HARRING, State's Attorney.
ALONZO D. BATES, State's Attorney.
JOHN TINKER, Sheriff.
MARSHAL CARPENTER, Judge of Probate.
N. S. GROW, High Bailiff.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
CYRUS HOTCHKISS, Senators.
SAMUEL H. STEVENS, Senators.
W. W. WHITE, County Judges.
HURD N. HARRIS, County Judges.
R. J. SAGE, County Judges.
AMOS J. SAMPSON, Judge of Probate.
HENRY A. BURT, State's Attorney.
R. R. SIE-MAN, Sheriff.
AUSTIN MOORE, High Bailiff.

WINDSOR COUNTY.
THOMAS H. HUBBARD, For Senators.
FREDERICK ROBBINS, For Senators.
THOMAS E. POWERS, Assistant Judges.
PROSPER MERRILL, County Judges.
JOHN S. MARCY, County Judges.
JOSEPH W. COLBURN, County Judges.
WILLIAM ROUNDS, State's Attorney.
LORENZO RICHMOND, Sheriff.
JOSEPH ADAMS, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
JOHN PORTER, Hartford District.
HENRY CLOSSON, Windsor District.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.
E. N. S. MORGAN, Senators.
AUGUSTUS G. CLARK, Senators.
MARTIN MATTHEW, Assistant Judges.
AMORI BENSON, County Judges.
N. B. HALL, State's Attorney.
ANSON BUCK, Sheriff.
AUSTIN P. GILMAN, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
JAMES B. MEACHAM, Bennington District.
HARVEY K. FOWLER, Manchester District.

ESSEX COUNTY.
WM. B. MAY, Senator.
MILTON CUTLER, Judges.
S. D. HOBSON, County Judges.
JONAH BROOKS, Judge of Probate.
O. F. HARVEY, State's Attorney.
H. W. HEDGECOCK, Sheriff.
ANDREW BLONGETT, Bailiff.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.
Rev. O. G. WHEELER, Senator.
Hon. LEVIE W. SOWLES, Assistant Judges.
HARRY HILL, County Judges.
Hon. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, Judge of Probate.
EDWIN ADAMS, Sheriff.
LAFAYETTE SOWLES, High Bailiff.
D. L. ELDRIDGE, State's Attorney.

ADDISON COUNTY.
F. E. WOODBRIDGE, Senators.
J. W. STEWART, Senators.
J. B. HUNTER, Judges.
W. F. BASCOM, State's Attorney.
DAVID E. HILL, Sheriff.
J. RAYMOND, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
HARVEY MUNSIE, New Haven District.
CALVIN G. TILDEN, Addison District.

WINDHAM COUNTY.
JOHN C. RICHARDSON, Senators.
PARLEY STARR, Senators.
B. D. HARRIS, County Judges.
J. D. BRIDGMAN, State's Attorney.
ELMER GORHAM, Jr., Sheriff.
JOHN HUNT, High Bailiff.
IRA GOODHUE, Assistant Judges.
MARSHALL NEWTON, Assistant Judges.
A. STODARD, Westchester District.
ROYAL TYLER, Marlboro District.

Votes.—Votes for State and County officers for this County can be had by calling at this office. The Town Committees should see that their towns are supplied.

We shall print votes for other Counties as they may be ordered.

Gen. Fremont having signified to the St. Louis Banks his desire for a loan of \$16,000, the Exchange Bank took the whole amount.

The Election Next Tuesday.

There is little need, we believe, to urge the voters of the State who usually vote the Republican ticket to give their suffrages next Tuesday to Messrs. Holbrook, Underwood and Page, our excellent candidates for State Officers, yet we hope they will see the propriety of going to the polls as usual and giving these gentlemen such a vote as shall be complimentary to them, and shall strengthen them for the performance of the arduous duties that must devolve upon the executive officers of this State for the ensuing twelve months.

There is, however, an element of opposition to this ticket, or part of it, of which it is proper to say a word. This opposition derives its main aid and comfort from former Democrats, or men who have voted with the Republican party because it was the majority, and not from any admiration of its measures or its principles. There are many honest and conscientious Republicans, unquestionably, who think the country cannot be saved except by voting for men who were once Democrats on every ticket that may be put in the field, and so will be disposed to vote for the nondescript State ticket nominated on the 21st inst., but the large majority of votes which that ticket will receive will be a strictly partisan Democratic vote. In Washington, Orange, Caledonia, Orleans and Lamoille counties, it will receive the whole Democratic vote with the exception of the very few Secessionists that will vote for the Smalley ticket. We do not complain that Democrats should do this, for we have no objection to their voting for just such tickets as may be most pleasing to them, but we should regret to see Republicans voting in the same way under the mistaken idea that they were voting a no-party ticket. Let Republicans remember that the Convention on the 26th of June, which nominated Mr. Holbrook, was objectionable in its results to many Republicans because it abandoned the party organization and inaugurated a Union party, and that Democrats who acted in the Convention found no fault with its platform, but objected solely to the candidates. But it has been often enough demonstrated without repeating it here, that the Convention could have nominated no other ticket than the one it did nominate, without doing gross injustice to one or the other of the gentlemen who were there named. Everything in the Convention was done fairly and openly, and if Democrats do not feel bound by it, we hope Republicans, at least, will. Let us give that ticket such a majority next Tuesday as will strengthen the men whose names are on it for the performance of the labors that are certain to be thrown upon them, while it at the same time proves that the patriotism of Vermonters cannot be used as a lever to raise into notice a few uneasy, homeless politicians who are trying to use it for that purpose.

Recruiting.

An advertisement will be found in another column, announcing the decision of the military authorities to fill up the Companies in the Third Vermont Regiment to the number of 101 effective men each, and a Recruiting Officer will receive and enlist at Brattleboro' such sons of Vermont as desire to enlist to fill up this Regiment. Those who volunteer under this call will have the privilege of joining the Company which they may prefer, until such Company is full.—It is no disparagement of any Regiment to say that the Third Vermont is as good a Regiment in which to serve the country as has gone, or will go, from Vermont, and we hope to see this effort to swell its numbers crowned with immediate success.

The recruiting for the other Vermont Regiments, we are rejoiced to say, goes bravely on. From every side we hear of companies full, or nearly so, giving abundant proof that Vermont is yet firm in her determination to do her share in the sublime work of saving the country.—Vermont will very soon have at least 4,000 soldiers in the field. This, of course, will not be all that we shall be obliged to send forward, but let us make haste to send them, and then be ready to send as many more.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.—The success which has attended the new loan, says the New York Herald, is the most extraordinary in the history of financial affairs.—Already, even before the notes are ready, thirty-seven hundred applications have been made for it. From the millionaire down to the servant girl and the old woman with her "stocking of gold" the applicants are thronging by hundreds to the Sub-Treasury in New York. It will be remembered that the Government loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars was taken by the consolidated banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia on the following terms: Fifty millions were taken on the 19th of August, with the privilege of taking fifty millions more on the 15th of October, and the remaining fifty millions on the 15th of December next. Of the amount of stock in this new loan subscribed by the banks, ten per cent was to be paid down immediately and the remainder as it was required by the Government. The astonishing promptitude with which this engagement was carried out, may be judged from the fact that at noon on Monday last Mr. Cisco notified the banks of New York city that the ten per cent, installment—amounting to three and a half million dollars—upon their subscription was required, and before two o'clock on Tuesday he was able to telegraph to Secretary Chase that the whole amount asked for had been paid into the Sub-Treasury. The dollars move toward Washington as rapidly and as patriotically as the soldiers.

What is Coming.

From the Knickerbocker.

But the war is a terrible and stupendous truth, which must come to a head. Sooner or later it will get to extremes. It is a great pity, a very great pity, but extremes is the word. I am sorry to say it, but so many who have had his eyes open here among us since the war began can doubt that the fever of Abolitionism has advanced with tremendous strides since the South has plunged into the headlong career of falsehood, oppression and fury, which characterized her conduct in the war. Our leaders and diplomatists and parlor politicians may proceed as gingerly as they please, but the situation is taking a short cut at the difficulty. We may regret it, but there is no fooling with facts. The cross is cracking, deny it or not, just as you please; but unless the South yields, the days of slavery are numbered. And not such a very long number either!

Now we are coming to the preliminary question: What shall we do with our South? If it refuses to conform to the Constitution, if it will not live amicably with us under the mild and easy bond which is essential to our very existence, why, the war must go on. On, on, on, as far as you please. The most terrible defeat shall not daunt us, and we can bear far more than our fiery foe. There is no Waterloo for a Yankee. But every step we go on sees all the delicate scruples of which I have spoken vanish; while at the end of all rises the terrible spectre of complete, unanimous Abolition.

You men of the South, who have yelled, gasped, and howled 'Abolition' for so many years at every fluttering Northern rag, do you know what the wolf will look like when he really comes? You have cried, 'Wolf, wolf!' and the dough-faces, ay, and true Northern shepherds, too, have run time and again to help you, and found that it was all naught. God help you when he comes, for you will see him like the wolf Fenris of Northern fable, whose hell-damning jaws are to swallow a world. Keep quiet, there has been no abolitionism as yet. I do not think that even in the Tribune office there is a thorough out-and-out abolitionist; that is to say, one of those intermediate links between a Red Jacobin and the Devil, who would literally San Domingo your whole country with blood and fire. But, *gare le loup!* beware the wolf! Put fire to gun-powder and it will explode, though all the holy ones of earth were worshipping about it. And the gun-powder is all here.

An abolitionized North would be a belt of ruin to the South, though the latter had ten times its present power. As I said of the war, nobody has as yet learned it in all its fulness.—When a man becomes an out-and-out abolitionist, he thinks that to free a negro, and if need be kill his master, is to do God service. He becomes a fanatic of the most terrible type. Keep on with your pirate privateering, your intolerable lies, robberies and murders, and you will see these fanatics springing up by millions. You have fanatics of the late great military rising in the North, of the men who pour in to be enlisted, of the millions subscribed. Let real abolitionism go on at the present rate, and, as the Lord liveth, there will be a rising compared to which this excitement will be as a lucifer match to a powder-mill explosion. For then your last active, fearfully active, foe, will be the last living man of the North.

The not very scrupulous multitude will in time weary of indecisive strife, and begin to look about for means to effectually smash the South. Beware of a man who has a revolver in his hand, while his brain is seeking an argument to let drive at you, for there is great danger that he will speedily find one. When the Abolition revolver begins to spin, look out.—There will be little dread then of what we shall do with you if conquered. A South without negro slaves cannot be imagined as existing. You can be reduced to territories, or whatever we please. There is nothing but the negro in you; he forms your whole character!

When the North officially recognizes the freedom of the black, the jig will be up. How long will it take for the multitude to be ready for anything? There are not many widows and orphans and brotherless brothers and fathers without sons as yet. Only here and there I hear a sad wail. But wait till they are plenty; wait till Southern falsehood and cruelty and treason have hung crape over ten thousand doors! God avert that day. But it is not what I wish or what you wish, but the inevitable must with which we have here to deal.

When the bereaved multitude clamor for the recognition of general emancipation, there will be very little trouble as to What we Shall do with Our South!

A Story of General McClellan.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer tells this story of Gen. McClellan. It may be true:

"Gen. McClellan is in the habit of riding round occasionally in citizens' dress, accompanied by a few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through one of the encampments, across the Potomac, and passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near the fire. He asked what it was, and one of the soldiers said 'Coffee.' 'It looks more like slop,' he replied. 'Oh,' said the soldier, 'it is not fit to drink, but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better.' 'Well, whose fault is it?' he asked. 'Oh, our Quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to cheat.' McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the Quartermaster conducted the operations in his tent, he accosted him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. The Quartermaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business and he had better not come sneaking around trying to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, 'Who are you that you assume so much apparent authority?' 'I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!' The Quartermaster was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him. That evening the Quartermaster left to the tune of the 'Rogue's March,' played by some of the boys who had got wind of it. They now have a Quartermaster who does not get 'drunk and cheat,' and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannons mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

The story has been circulated around some of

the camps, and the officers are now always on the look out for the General, and of course do not have too much lying around loose.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Rebels advancing on Washington.

Houses of Unionists Shelled.

LOYALISTS FLEEING TO WASHINGTON.

REBELS CAPTURING A STOVE-PIPE.

ENGLAND WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Missouri Traitors Growing Insolent.

Fremont applied for protection.

Ex-Gov. King threatened with Death.

"Carleton" telegraph following "special" to the Boston Journal:

Washington, Aug. 28. Have just returned from the outposts beyond Arlington. At eleven o'clock this morning the Rebels advanced two Regiments of infantry with artillery towards Arlington Mills. After a slight skirmish our pickets fell back. This afternoon the Rebels again appeared in force near Ball's Roads and opened a fire with shell upon our pickets.—Sherman's Battery was in position, but made no reply. The Massachusetts Ninth and Maine Second Regiments were thrown forward, and after a few shots the enemy stopped firing.—They are in force near Chain Bridge. A large body of Rebels is known to be at Falls Church. Their entire line of pickets is within three miles of our defenses. We suffered no loss to-day.

LATER.—Firing is going on at intervals in the direction of Ball's Roads. It can be distinctly heard in the city.

The Rebels on Tuesday shelled two houses occupied by Unionists, near Hunter's Chapel.—Many Unionists from the vicinity of Alexandria are fleeing to Washington. The inhabitants generally of that section have removed elsewhere, some of them to this city. A dash of Rebel cavalry, it is reported, was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon.—After twelve rounds had been fired at it from their howitzers, on a nearer approach they discovered it to be a sham, some of the Michigans having deceived the enemy by mounting a stove-pipe on an old pair of wheels.

Washington, August 29. The statement that news had been received here indicating the speedy and certain recognition of the Confederacy by England is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European Governments intend to continue to respect the blockade and await the result of the contest.

Major Slemmer, the defender of Fort Pickens, has been ordered to report to Gen. Rosenoranz. It is reported that Brigham Young has declared Utah independent.

New York, Aug. 29.—Ellis B. Schnabel has been arrested for treasonable speeches in Connecticut, and confined in Fort Lafayette.

A Washington special dispatch to the Post says that Russell of the London Times has returned from an expedition among the camps, and reports our troops wonderfully improved.

The old postage stamps are good at all offices where new ones are not furnished.

There are strong indications of an attack from the rebels. The enemy are in full possession of Bailey's cross roads, and are bringing up baggage from Springfield, four miles distant. David Wilmut, it is feared, is fatally ill at Towanda, Pa. The disease is cancer of the stomach.

Baltimore Aug. 28. A private letter says the Rebels of Virginia have arrested Col. Strother, the well known proprietor of Berkley Springs, and carried him prisoner to Richmond. He is suspected of loyalty to the Government.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 29. The Rebels, encouraged by exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding counties, and committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray and other counties in this part of the State, as they are now doing, they will steal enough from Union men to subsidize their army for months. In view of this state of things, assistance has been asked of Gen. Fremont. The Home Guard still occupy the fortifications and can probably hold the place, but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties engaged in ravaging the country. Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death. Ex-Governor King of Ray County has been frequently warned, but his devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 28. No tidings have been received from the naval expedition. Accompanying the flag of truce from Norfolk were several prominent rebels from Old Point. They had the impudence to cheer the Confederate flag while at anchor under the guns of the Mount Vernon, the flagship, during the absence of Commodore Stringham.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable information respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the Potomac, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our lines yesterday and last night.

The following appointments were made to-day. Wm. Smith of Orwell, Vt., an additional paymaster; I. B. Bowditch of Burlington, Vt., Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain; Joseph S. York, Captain of the 16th Infantry of the regular army, Simon Smith, Major of the 2d Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers to be Paymaster of the U. S. Army, with the rank of Major, vice Major Randolph Marey promoted to be Inspector General.

Hyattstown, Aug. 28. A gentleman from Harper's Ferry to-day, re-

ported that the Unionists are leaving in great numbers. There were no rebel forces in that neighborhood, except about 150 cavalry under Col. Henderson. Advice from Martinsburg gave the following intelligence: The rebels have succeeded in taking down and removing to Winchester two of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad locomotives. They have also sent to the same place a portion of the machinery belonging to the Company's workshops, and are breaking up and disabling the remainder.

Vague rumors have circulated here today to effect that a enemy were about to make a demonstration at Edward's or Hagan's ferry.

The Santa Fe mail, with date of 27th of August, has arrived with \$20,000 in gold. The troops, 750 in number, surrendered to 3000 Texas Rangers, 18 miles from Fort Sumner.—They were released on parole, the Texans taking their arms and horses belonging to the companies of mounted rifles. Fort Stanton has been abandoned by the U. S. forces. It has also been fired by word of Col. Canby.

A dispatch to the Commercial says that a Captain of a Maine vessel who was taken by a privateer in May, and who was allowed the largest liberty by the Rebels, is aboard the Minnesota. He obtained valuable information in regard to the fortifications at Hatteras Inlet, and doubtless ere this has guided the Naval expedition there, where it will operate in the reduction of the batteries.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Summersville Battle.

OUR LOSS 15 KILLED, 40 WOUNDED.

Skirmishing on the Potomac.

16 Rebels Killed.

GAULEY BRIDGE, Va., August 29.

Authentic reports show that about 15 were killed, and about 40 wounded, in the late engagement at Summersville. A large number of the 7th Ohio Regiment scattered and are missing, but we hope most of them will escape.

WASHINGTON, August 30. An officer on the Virginia side of the Potomac reports that while we have lost several soldiers in picket skirmishing, at least 16 of the enemy were certainly killed. The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address to the public in behalf of the National Loan.

The Markets.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, Aug. 28.

At Market 382 Cattle, about 750 Beavers and 122 sheep consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and young stock, years old.

Prices.—Market Beef—Extra \$5.75 a 6.25; first quality \$5.50 a \$6.00; 2d, \$5.00, 3d, \$4.50.

Working Oxen—\$6.50 to 10.00.

Cows and Calves—\$2.00, 25, to 5.00.

Calves—\$1.00 to 2.00.

Yearling—\$1.00 to 1.50.

Two years old—\$1.50 to 2.50.

Three years old—\$1.50 to 2.50.

Sheep and Lambs—4414 at market—Prices in lots, \$1.25 a 1.50 Extra, \$2.17 to 2.75.

Hides, 4 to 5, \$0.25 a \$1.00. Calf skins, 7 to 8, \$0.50 to 1.00.

Remarks.—Cattle were lower. J. B. Cook sold 14 of the best Western Steers that has been at market for more than one year for \$6.25 per cent net; they will average 15 cent net. The Northern Cattle were mostly small and sold 50 per cent lower than last week. Sheep and Lambs sold quick, and some lots about 25c per head higher than last week.

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